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IN REGARD TO I. M. KOGAN'S ARTICLE, 'IS TELEPATHY POSSIBLE,' (U)
AUG 77 F P TARASENKO

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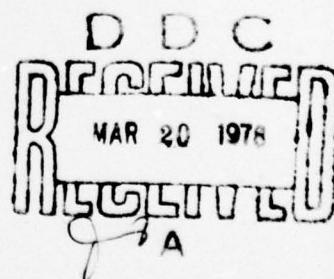
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IN REGARD TO I. M. KOGAN'S ARTICLE,
"IS TELEPATHY POSSIBLE?"

by

F. P. Tarasenko



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EDITED TRANSLATION

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By: F. P. Tarasenko

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PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
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В в	В в	V, v	Т т	Т т	T, t
Г г	Г г	G, g	Ү ү	Ү ү	U, u
Д д	Д д	D, d	Ф ф	Ф ф	F, f
Е е	Е е	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	Х х	Kh, kh
Ж ж	Ж ж	Zh, zh	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ts, ts
З з	З з	Z, z	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ch, ch
И и	И и	I, i	Ш ш	Ш ш	Sh, sh
Й й	Й й	Y, y	Щ щ	Щ щ	Shch, shch
К к	К к	K, k	҃ ҃	҃ ҃	"
Л л	Л л	L, l	Ӧ Ӧ	Ӧ Ӧ	Y, y
М м	М м	M, m	Ӧ Ӧ	Ӧ Ӧ	'
Н н	Н н	N, n	҃ ҃	҃ ҃	E, e
О о	О о	O, o	҃ ҃	҃ ҃	Yu, yu
П п	П п	P, p	Я я	Я я	Ya, ya

*ye initially, after vowels, and after ь, ь; е elsewhere.
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as yё or ё.
The use of diacritical marks is preferred, but such marks
may be omitted when expediency dictates.

GREEK ALPHABET

Alpha	A	α	•	Nu	N	v
Beta	B	β		Xi	Ξ	ξ
Gamma	Γ	γ		Omicron	Ο	ο
Delta	Δ	δ		Pi	Π	π
Epsilon	E	ε	•	Rho	Ρ	ρ
Zeta	Z	ζ		Sigma	Σ	σ
Eta	H	η		Tau	Τ	τ
Theta	Θ	θ	•	Upsilon	Τ	υ
Iota	I	ι		Phi	Φ	φ
Kappa	K	κ	•	Chi	Χ	χ
Lambda	Λ	λ		Psi	Ψ	ψ
Mu	M	μ		Omega	Ω	ω

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English
sin	sin
cos	cos
tg	tan
ctg	cot
sec	sec
cosec	csc
sh	sinh
ch	cosh
th	tanh
cth	coth
sch	sech
csch	csch
arc sin	\sin^{-1}
arc cos	\cos^{-1}
arc tg	\tan^{-1}
arc ctg	\cot^{-1}
arc sec	\sec^{-1}
arc cosec	\csc^{-1}
arc sh	\sinh^{-1}
arc ch	\cosh^{-1}
arc th	\tanh^{-1}
arc cth	\coth^{-1}
arc sch	sech^{-1}
arc csch	csch^{-1}
rot	curl
lg	log

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All figures, graphics, tables, equations, etc. merged into this translation were extracted from the best quality copy available.

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IN REGARD TO I. M. KOGAN'S ARTICLE, "IS TELEPATHY POSSIBLE?"

F. P. Tarasenko

The article by I. M. Kogan, published in your journal (No. 1, 1966) is an example of how the theoretical-informational approach, even to little-studied processes of information transmission, may yield specific recommendations. I. M. Kogan's calculations should not be considered as proof of the validity of the magnetic nature of telepathic signals or of the existence of telepathy. Such proof may be given only by experimental research. It does follow from these calculations, however, that if telepathy exists and if it takes place by means of radio waves, then one should look in the range of wavelengths from 300-1000 km. One can hardly dispute the value of such recommendations.

In particular, I. M. Kogan's conclusions make it possible to

subject a number of previously conducted experiments to criticism. First, in attempts to directly record "telepathic" radio signals measurements were made in many sectors of the spectrum from the millimeter to the kilometer range but no one attempted to set up experiments in the most promising (as has now become clear) range. Second, the literature describes attempts to experimentally study the effect of various (including metallic) screens on telepathic communication. The contradiction of conclusions of various authors and the absence of unambiguity in the experiments of others may now easily be connected: none of the employed screens could provide appreciable screening of wavelengths of 300-1000 km. Finally, of importance for further investigations are recommendations of a methodical nature with respect to recording the significant parameters (distance, duration of the seance, the transmitted quantity of information or probabilities of transmitted information) which generally was not done in previous experiments or was done unintentionally (precisely such random occurrences made it possible for I. M. Kogan to draw his conclusions).

The appearance of I. M. Kogan's article will contribute to an increased level of discussion on the existence and nature of telepathy. At the present time it is not permissible in such discussions to consider as "arguments" the exposure of frauds or ones own belief or disbelief in the possibility of such a phenomenon. Only

scientific proof or scientific refutation may be considered as the result of the discussion.

I must make one remark concerning the calculations in the article under discussion. The Shannon-Taller formula for the transmissive capacity of a Gaussian channel is used as the initial formula for the calculations. Expression (1) is valid only when certain conditions are satisfied including those such as the Gaussian nature of coding and the sensitivity of the receiver to the form of the signal, i.e., also to the phase and amplitude relationships. It is not at all apparent that these conditions must also be satisfied in the examined case. Consequently the evaluations of the power P_s obtained in the article are low. If, for example, we assume that the receiver is sensitive only to changes of the envelope of the signal then at an information transmission rate on the order of 0.02-0.1 bit/s (see Table 1) the lower estimation of the necessary power must be increased by at least an order. For the case $R_s \gg R_A$ this is insignificant, but for $R_s \ll R_A$ (see Fig. 1) the data approaches the limit of the range of acceptability. In the case of communication in the zone of induction these corrections do not play a special role.

It should be emphasized that the indicated refinement actually does not affect I. M. Kogan's conclusions (it is true that the upper evaluation λ should be increased 3-4 times) since all of the examined

cases belong to communication with $P_c/P_m > 1$ (see Table 2). However, when examining long-distance telepathic communication ($P_c/P_m \ll 1$), examples of which are given in a number of sources, this correction can become quite significant (reach several orders) and must be taken into account.

F. P. Tarasenko's letter contains interesting ideas which supplement and develop several positions in my article. I agree with F. P. Tarasenko's criticisms, although the suggestion for optimization of biological communication which I made in the beginning of the article, in general, includes the satisfaction of those conditions which are the subject of discussion in his letter. Nevertheless, his statements are completely founded and are of interest.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the editors and F. P. Tarasenko for their attention to my work and for participation in the discussion of questions which it raised.

Respectfully,

I. M. Kogan

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